longer Federative-it is an elective despotism. The will of the majority, as represented in the Senate and House of Representatives, is absolute. A great revolution is accomplished, and the Constitution of 1789 survives only in form. Of course such an event could not happen without a deep sensation. Accordingly, in both sections of the Union, whose condition is affected by this change, disquietude and discontent pervade the public mind, exceeding any pre-

vious period of our history. In two of the Southern States, South Carolina and Mississippi, whose Legislatures are in session, the revolution is recognized and denounced, and measures for averting its consequences discussed.

In Georgia, a popular vote has just been taken, which, although it has given a large majority for submission, has, perhaps, given none for approbation; whilst a considerable minority of the people, who but one year ago were unanimous in their support of the Federal Government, now declare it to be their enemy.

In Florida, an election for Congress has recently been held, in which a candidate who dethy of resistance, was, defeated by a bare majority of a few hundred votes in the whole State.

In Texas, we behold a State laboring under financial embarrassment, and threatened with the sword of Federal power for asserting her terrisurrender a vast claim to territory, and to abandon the cause of her sister States of the South.

In Alamaba a multitude of public meetings people to the late acts of Federal legislation. canvassing the policy of non-intercourse with plated. the North, retaliation for past aggressions, to pre-

with victory, and spurning the authority of a law themselves can repeal, have successfully resisted favor. And throughout almost the entire fifteen Northern States that law is a nullity.

In the progress of events which has thus far the law. When Texas attempted to establish a party, have lulled the South. Her voicecivil jurisdiction over the territory she claimed, she was apprised that the Federal army would be marched to oppose her, and troops actually time when a mere assertion of jurisdiction was the ear of this mighty nation, saying: attempted by Texas, and thus resisted without authority of law, some hundred thousand people | Congress " has murdered sleep." of the North and of foreign nations, were trespassing on the public lands of California, and were committing waste to the amount of fifty right, justice and equality.

The federative system, which our fathers established in 1787, was regarded by them with defied by black fugitives. much solicitude and apprehension. They were afraid that it would be incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberty of the citizens. Its own champions defended it against this objection, by insisting that it left a preponderance of practical power with the States, and was more liable to fall by their power than to sacrifice them to its own. But our Federal system had a guarantee for its preservation in African slavery, whose political value was not then understood, but has since on several occasions been developed in the most effective and salutary manner.

In African slavery there was a vast property devoted to agriculture, and to the production of function of the Federal system, incapable of therefore, had no interest in enlarging its power. But it was peculiarly exposed to its burthens. and therefore, was interested in restricting its power. And experience has amply shown that. but for the influence of the slaveholding States the federative features of the General Government would have been obliterated long ago, and the system would have immediately become, as it has at length done, a consolidation.

The meeting of the greatest tribe of the white race, the Anglo-Norman-Saxon, with the black another and newly discovered hemisphere-was one of the most mysterious and pregnant events of destiny. There are in the moral and physical world frequent manifestations of the principle of dualism in the production of the most important results. The greatest results proceed from combining opposite elements. And there never has been such progress made in wealth, in population, in civilization, and yet, in liberty and morality, as by these two races respectively, since they met and assumed the relation they now hold. To the race thus situated, has been allotted the production of the most important elements of modern ommerce and manufactures. They have subected a larger part of the wilderness to cultivation, than any other people in the same periodthey have grown more rapidly in wealth and atained to greater wealth-and they have exercised more influence in achieving the indepenlence and in constructing and preserving the Comanches.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

political institutions of this country, than their more numerous neighbors. The Southern colonies were founded rather more by the lauded gentry of England, than the Northern, and at a time when feudalism was still in force. African alavery was a substitute for feudalism, colonies meets again to-day under the forms of the Constitution: but the Government has of its virtues. And the settlement in Virginia of several of the severer sects of christians, in South Carolina of the Huguenots, in Georgia of South Carolina of the Moravians, tended to reform the rather loose South. We hope they will act in concert .morality of the Cavaliers of that day. The Southern colonies had, therefore, the advantage in addition to the diversity of white and black, of a greater variety of the more wholesome elements of the white race, than the Northern. And so it was that not only the establishment, but the safety of the federative system, have been owing to the individual character, the social system, and the vast slave property of the South. And the federative system is now associated in destiny with the sagacity, the energy, the fortitude of the white race of the South, and its fifteen hundred millions of property in slaves.

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand, When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall." And hence, we see the assault on slavery and on the rights of the States identical and coeval, State rights, was even anterior to its enmity to anti-slavery element; slavery.

Now, whence the Southern backwardness in neeting this assault? When it was first threatened, it was met nowhere more promptly, more unanimously, more decidedly, than in Georgia. nounced the late measures of Congress as wor- Both parties united—and made the issue upon the admission of California-and made it very properly. That was and is the issue. Was there any fatality at Milledgeville that brought about a sudden attempt of almost a whole Legislature to misrepresent their constituents? torial rights, finally induced by the fear of power, Or have the people of Georgia, in the recent and the offer of an enormous sum of money, to election, been seized with a sudden panic, and run off in a perfect stampede from their own previous convictions? It could not have been intended to go to the trouble and expense of a have been held, to declare the hostility of the Convention to ratify the admission of California-or even to say on such an occasion that no And in all the other Southern States, with two further aggression would be submitted to. Ceror three exceptions, the people are earnestly tainly no such anti-climax as that was contem-

And then as to Virginia. There are her resovent future ones and to prepare for the contin- lutions year after year solemnly made and regency of a final separation, which the people of corded. Was it ever dreamed that after all the South are compelled to contemplate. The these, she was to be brought on the Federal most submissive to Federal authority of the boards, to enact the laughable afterpiece of depeople of the South, talk of submitting to no claring that she would quietly acquiesce in the people of the South, talk of submitting to no claring that she would quietly acquiesce in the more aggression, and even specify the repeal of loss of territory, of power, of equality, of dread of the dangers which from these quarter the Fugitive slave law, as an event at once so safety, to secure the restitution of a few run-

striking and significant. The majority flushed and will soon totter to their fall. The great fabric has not been overthrown by convulsion, nor worn out by age, nor borne down in battle; one of the late measures of Congress,-the but has withered even before the frosts of auonly one that did not operate exclusively in their tumn, by the first wind from the North in September last.

We don't believe that the vitality of a great people can so suddenly give out. The apathy gone-we have heard much of the sanctity of of ease, the indolence of wealth, the sorcery of "Is the voice of a sluggard, I hear her complain

But we tell her in the language of one of her were sent off to Santa Fe. Yet at the very own arch enemies, that "a voice has spoken in

Sleep no more."

again.

It is stated that a Federal Grand Jury in New Orleans has indicted Governor Quitmillions of dollars annually, contrary to law, and MAN, of Mississippi, for aiding the late expedino attempt was made to prevent them, although | tion against Cuba-and that he can be arrested the law expressly required their removal and by a United States Marshal, and taken from the punishment. On the contrary, they were still gubernatorial chair of Mississippi, as a prisoner, further indulged, in assuming sovereign powers, to New Orleans, to be tried. It would cap the in establishing a government not for themselves climax of Federal justice and Southern equality, merely, but to exclude the institutions of fifteen for one Marshal of the United States to arrest States, and this not in the territory thus occu- the Chief Magistrate of a Southern State at its pied only, but over all the sea coast of California seat of government, when another Federal Mar--and finally, they were admitted into the Union, shall had found it impracticable to arrest a runthrough a breach in the Constitution, and of away negro at the seat of government of Massachusetts. What a glorious Union, to think of executing its process on white Governors, whilst

formation of a new party to preserve the Union, formation of a new party to preserve the Union, the happiness, and the very existence but is perplexed for a name. He prefers the tiple of fourteen States of this Union? tle of "Union and State Rights Society," but is not sure that "Non-Intervention Society" would not be better. As the object of such a party is it, it requires for its kind development a foster to uphold the late measures of Congress—measing Government over it. It could scarcely subsist without such protection. How then can it exprepared to say that a week, or a month, or a ures which destroy the Federative character of ist, much less flourish and prosper under a government the Government, which is essential to the Union as it was, and convert it into an elective empire -we propose that the new party be called "The Empire Club."

The Washington Union thinks we take comfort in the defeat of the resistance party, in exports. It was hence from the structure and Georgia, because it will promote dissolution .-If we were in favor of dissolution, we should receiving much favor from Government, and take comfort, not only in the triumph of sub- use of doing injury. If this great and vital intermission in Georgia, but in the passage of the Compromise bills-since the adoption of those measures, and the hearty submission to them in Georgia and other Southern States, will encourage the North to make such further and outrageous aggression as even Southern submission cannot stand-although it can stand almost any

Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, once said that the people will stand a bad Goverment, but when it becomes d-d bad, they won't stand it. The Governor was of the last generation. He sive, that the worse the Government became, the better some people would like it.

More Indian Depredations in Texas.-The depredations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The San Antonio Ledger of the 7th inst., says : " A German girl was shot through the arm by an arrow, which inflicted a severe but not fatal wound. A German who had been engaged in bringing hay to the military post, had his stolen from his encampment, and one of his oxen killed by an arrow. Some seven or eight horses had also been stolen from a party of Caddoes encamped in the neighborhood. They took the trail and followed it to the Waco Villageing around, they availed themselves of an op portunity to steal horses to the number they had ost, and a few others in addition, to indemnify themselves for their trouble. Our informant says that the Caddoes informed him that the Compaches are extremely desirous to fight, and that the Wacos are even more hostile than the

The course of Virginia and Kentucky once saved the Union and the South. May we not hope that South Carolina and Mississippi will now perform a service equally great?

Since writing the above we have received.

which is one of the most clear, cogent, and masterly productions we have yet read on the ques-

The Hon. JOHN McRAE (anti-compromise Democrat) took the chair as speaker. Seventy members answered to their names. At 12 o'clock M. Governor Quitman, sent in his message,and proceeding from a section whose hostility to He thus alludes to the fearful progress of the

"This hostility to slavery has now become the all-absorbing, all controlling element of political action and party movement, both in Congress and throughout the Northern States. Political parties unite, separate, and are modified with reference to it. Political platforms are built upon it. It is the main question in the selection of candidates for all officers. offices. It is the active element of religious, be-nevolent, charitable, and even literary associa-tions, and the spice which seasons private society. The Constitution of the United States, the rights of the States, the gravest questions of public policy, all are construed and determined with refer ence to this question of domestic slavery; and the Congress of the United States, whose powers are congress of a transfer of national and external objects are now found devoting nearly all their time to subjects of a domestic nature, over

He next points out briefly, but clearly, the in ustice done to the South by the recent legislation of Congress, and shows that even the strong barriers of the Constitution have fallen, one by one, before the march of Northern encroachment and fanaticism. In the following eloquent passages he shows that the South has nothing to hope from the future.

"The limits of a message do not permit me detail other measures which have justly cause alarm and excitement in the South; for, however some of our own people may, from anxiety to lay excitement, seek to excuse these measure lower in the horizon of the future. In my opinion it would be weak, timid, and disastrous policy to

probable and so offensive, as to require them to give a protest in advance against it.

These are the results in the South of the recent change in the character of the Government.

In the North, the state of affairs is equally

The series of the Government and the state of affairs is equally and will soon to the south of the results of the south are blasted, and will soon to meet them. Let us the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes to these dangers—it is the part of shut our eyes ference in opinion may distinguish Northern statesmen, but all unite in stern opposition to the extension of slavery, and in declarations of their fixed determination to confine it to its present limits, and forever to close the public territory

against us.

The North has just triumphed in every clai The North has just triumphed in every claim she has asserted; and yet at this moment of our humiliation, their people, less patient than we, are in a blaze of excitement at every attempt to execute the bill to secure the return of fugitive slaves. This plain compliance with one of the clearest injunctions of the Constitution is not only disregarded, but conventions of both political parties, formal meetings of the people, and deliberate addresses of distinguished men openly take ground. dresses of distinguished men openly take ground, that being against the public sentiment of the peo-ple of the North, it should not be executed; and persons of all classes, with a pliancy of conscience which characterizes abolition philosophy, adapt their moral code and their constitutional duties, to

their prejudices and their interests. Such, then, is the triumphant attitude of anti-No questions arise in which it does not intermin-And wherever it exhibits itself, it controls all other subjects. Every great interest in this Government is now directed and managed by it.— It has broken and sundered the strong ties which ound together the religious denomination North and South. It has even now severed the bonds pot, consigning to the bed of Procrustes every object whose fitness is questioned.

Gov. Quitman then declares that, as things now exist and are now going on, the institution of slavery must perish.

"What is to be the fate of the institution of domestic slavery under such government? this great interest, with which the civilization and refinement of man on earth is connectedso much of the trade and commerce between Europe and America depends—which employs the labor of millions, and distributes the comforts of The editor of the Union talks of the civilization to so many families—this great social interest upon which are founded the prosperity, the happiness, and the very existence of the necessity. be the fate of this institution? If left to the tender mercies of the Federal Government, its fate is ernment hostile to it? A government organized upon principles of hostility and opposition to the institution? Is it proper? is it philosophic? Is it not absurd, to entrust the prosperity, the pro-tection, and even the existence of a great and delicate interest to a political power having its origin in and drawing its vigor from the very element of hostility to this interest?

To state the proposition clearly: The Govern-ment of the United States is now hostile to slavey. It will hereafter be selected with reference to ts hostility to this interest, and its activity in the est then, remains subject to the government and control of its enemy, it must perish? Sooner or later, I repeat, it must perish.

The Governor then states that in view of the dangers that menace the State, its sovereignty, constitutional rights and institutions, he felt called on to convene the legislature, and then proceeds to say :

"To devise and carry into effect the best mean of redress for the past, and to obtain certain security for the future, I recommend that a legal con messic institutions, and all kindred subjects; and jointly with other States, or separately, to adopt such measures as may best comport with the dig-nity and safety of the State, and effectually cor-More Indian Depredations in Texas.—The rect the evils complained of. A convention thus Indians, it appears, have lately been committing assembled, and representing the sovereignty of of course possess plenary powhe State, would

ions which the Legislature might interpose.
It might therefore be sufficient for me, to reco mend the passage of proper laws to bring into existence such a convention, leaving the mode and neasure of redress entirely to their wisdom wher hus assembled. To this high power, represent

"When I reflect upon the pertinacity with which the assaults upon our rights have been for years prosecuted, the evident increase of antisentiments at the North, and the excite-

But, in the event of refusal, I do not hesitate

Since writing the above, we have received a complete copy of Governor Quitman's message, which is one of the most clear, cogent, and mass, which is one of the most clear, cogent, and mass. medy existing evils. In the meantime, and as early as practicable, it is of the highest importance that tions of the day. We will give it entire tomorrow.

The legislature assembled on the 19th ult.
The Honorable John J. Guion (anti-compromise
Whig) was elected President of the Senate.—
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Whigh was elected President of the Senate.—
The Legislature assembled on the 19th ult. Congress. These committees, whose duty it should be, periodically to assemble at some central point for the transaction of business, should be invested with adequate powers, absolute or contingent, to act for their respective States, upon all questions connected with the preservation and protection of their domestic institutions and their equal rights as sovereign States. Such a body of men, even if clothed with the authority of but two or three States would command respect, and cure quiet and peaceable results to their deter

I have thus ventured to present some suggest ions, for which I am alone responsible. They may be modified or changed by the result of the Nashville convention now in session, and the action of the Georgia convention, which will shortly meet for the purpose of taking the same important ques

Under our system of government, happily the right and privilege of determining these grave and momentous questions, involving the honor and safety of the State, and the happiness and prosper-ity of all its citizens, whether rich or poor, slave-holder or non-slaveholder, belongs alone to the people. To them the appeal must be made, and their deliberate voice must control and direct the destiny of the State. I therefore respectfully reommend to the Legislature, to provide for an ex pression of the will of the people, by the call of a convention at an early day. In this, there will be safety. When the sovereign power shall have spoken, all good citizens, whatever may be their pinions, will acquiesce. All will vie with one opinions, will acquiesce. All will vie with one another in patriotic zeal to maintain the dignity and authority of the State. Mississippi will then be united, and harmonious counsels, and wise energetic action, will secure her safety.

The very important and vital character of the questions, which are forced upon our consideration has led me to look solely to remedies, not markly will safe the effective and nermanent.

merely palliative, but effectual and permanen There may be some temporary remedial measures, within the power of the Legislature. If such can be devised, it will give me great pleasure to co-operate with you in their application."

Letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker. The recent Union meetings at the North ar South, have clicited a vast amount of rigmarole.

twaddle, profession, and hypocrisy, from distinguished men. We have not seen in all their letters a better spirit, or more good sense than meeting. In an evil hour Mr. WALKER gave his sanction to the late Compromise measures -measures which the genius of discord must have inspired-and which if they are to stand, will be an insuperable barrier to the harmony,

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received, requesting me, in behalf of the

friends of the Constitution and the Union, withTo Messrs. Josiah Randall, Isaac Hazlehurst of Philadelphia," to attend a public meeting to be held by them this evening in your city. Con curring with you most fully in the noble pur pose of this meeting, I deeply regret that it is not in my power to attend. I thank you, gentle-The Constitution is the only basis upon which the Union can be maintained. It is a ream of Union editorials. the constitution that makes the Union; and to overthrow the one is to destroy the there are any who believe that the Union can be maintained when the fundamental principles and sacred guarantees of the Constitution are overwhich for sixty years have united parties, and in sacred guarantees of the Constitution are over-the place, it has sown the seeds of hostility and thrown, it is a dangerous and fatal error. Among hatred. It now stands the stern, unyielding des- the guarantees contained in that instrumentand without which it is well known that it never could have been framed—is that clause requir ing the surrender of fugitives from service. The fulfillment of this clause, in letter and in spiri is demanded by every principle of honer and good faith; and all who would seek to violate,

evade, or disregard its provisions are enemies of the Constitution and the Union. The purpose for which your meeting is conthe most grave and momentous ever our military defences; therefore submitted for the consideration of the American people. It is, in effect, a question whether we shall continue to have a Constitution, a country and Union, or whether all shall be overthrown. deeply regret to say that all are in imminent peril -that we are, in fact, hurrying on to the brink of a precipice-and that, unless the friends of the Constitution and of the Union, shall take prompt and effective measures, the fatal words year may not witness some one of the States, by a popular movement, nearly unanimous, with drawing, or at least attempting to withdraw, from the Union? And what will be the remedy Will civil war preserve or restore the Union confined to a single State Can a vanquished State, even if she can be vanmished, ever again become a member of the Federal Union? No. my countrymen: let us earn, ere it be too late, that this never can be a nion of victor and of vanquished, of sovereign and of subject States: but that it must be Union of equals, which is the Union of the Constitution. It must be a cordial and fraternal Union, founded on interest, and cemented by af fection. This was the Union founded by Washington and Franklin, and the patriots and states.

men of the revolution; and that is the only Union that can be preserved and perpetuated. You might, perhaps, by superior force, drench in blood the fields of a sister State; you might, perhaps, wrap her villages in flames; but you could never afterwards restore such a State to the Union established by the Constitution. No. with full and ample powers to take into consideration our Federal relations, the aggressions which in the banner of the Union—for it will no longer be an equal, a sovereign, or a sister State. Let fellow citizens; when the star of a State is race, the two people highest and lowest in the scale of morality and civilization—a meeting in did not know that our country was so progresgestions, I advocate the doctrines of nullification or secession. No: I have ever opposed these the Constitution and of the Union. But we without regard to the price of tickets. should remember that it is revolution that has ers, uncontrolled by any instructions or restrict changed or destroyed nearly every government on earth; and if a single State, by unanimous voice of her people, even if unaided by other States, should withdraw from the nion, although the measure would be revolutionary, it would be none the less destructive of ing the majesty of the people, and constituted the proper exponents of their deliberate will, all public authorities and all good citizens would yield cheerful and prompt obedience."

the Government and of the country. If we would desire to preserve the Government against revolution, we must remove the causes which tend to produce such a catastrophe. To acthe Government and of the country. If we complish this, nothing is required but fidelity to the Constitution, and the exercise of a just and

> section of the Union. Your meeting may be attended with the most

as did those who have gone before us, when the patriots and sages of the revolution were assem-bled at your city in 1776 and 1787. Great was the work which then was accomplished; and the American people look now for a re-signing and re-sealing of the Constitution in your city.— Proclaim it now, in tones which shall reach every State, every city, and every county, that the Constitution and the Union can and shall be preserved. Tell your brethren of the South that Pennsylvania will stand firm as her everlasting hills in maintaining all their rights under the Constitution. Say to the countrymen of Wash-ington and Jefferson, of Madison and Monroe, of Henry and of Mason, of Marion and Sumter, that your hearts are linked to theirs by every tie of interest and affection, and that Pennsylvania will roll back the tide of fanaticism which threatens to deluge in blood our common coun-

Fellow-citizens, I venture thus to address you as one of your countrymen, invited to participate in your meeting. I speak to you as a native of Pennsylvania, whose soil was defended by a departed sire in the war of the revolution. I speak to you in words of solemn import, i because I know that the danger is great and pressing. The eyes not only of our country-men, but of the world are upon you. Despots, and the satellites and mercenary emissaries of despots, are looking on, in the vain hope that the Union and the Constitution will be permitted to perish in the very city where both were first promulgated. There are others, also who will ponder upon your proceedings. It is the friends of free government throughout the world -it is the oppressed children of Ireland and Hungary, of Germany and Poland, and of every spot of earth where freedom has found a friend that look to this Union as the last hope and asylum of freedom. Let them learn that this Union is overthrown, and you will do more to sustain their cruel oppressors than if you had sent an army to join the forces of the Russian Czar or Austrian despot. Perhaps this very day you hold in your hands not only the fate of your own country, but the cause of free government throughout the globe.

Mere paper resolutions, however just as patriotic, will avail but little now to save the country unless followed by acts by which those resolu tions will be carried promptly into full and complete operation. When our forefathers estab-lished the Union, they were not satisfied with paper declarations, but proceeded, amid every sacrifice of blood and treasure—by acts, prompt and energetic-to carry those resolutions into effect; and will no sacrifice be made by their descendants to maintain and perpetuate that glorious Union? Let that question be answered by this meeting, and by acts corresponding with its just and patriotic resolutions, and I believe that Pennsylvania can still preserve the Union. Let her take her stand upon the Constitution, and resolve that all its provisions and its guarantees shall be carried into full and perfect operation; that justice shall be done to every State and every section; that they regard the people of the South as their countrymen; that they know no difference, either in interest or affection, and in that of Mr. WALKER, to the Philadelphia will permit none to be made, between the North the South, the East, or the West; that all are equal, and that the rights, and feelings, and interests of all shall be respected; that their fan-atical eremies shall be rebuked; that no resolution shall be gotten up against the South, and least of all an African resolution; and faithful history will record, among all your other great and glorious achievements, that Pennsylvania has saved the Union!

Very truly, your friend and fellow-eitizen John S. Riddle, John W. Forney, C. Ingersoll and Robert M. Lee.

We insert to-day the able address B. BOYKIN, Esq., of Mobile, to the Southern men, for the kind and favorable manner in which men and the favorable manner i you have been pleased to speak of my humble the writer of the capital letter recently pubforts to uphold the Constitution and perpetuate lished in the Union—a letter enough to antidote

South Carolina.

We observe the following among the proceedings of the Legislature:

IN THE SENATE .- Mr. Mazyck presented the following resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, we can no longer hope by the ex imple of our forbearance or otherwise, to repair the breaches which have been made in the Federal Constitution, and to restore it to its original integrity; and whereas the threatening aspect of our external relations admonishes u that it is unwise and impolitic, to reject any means fairly within our reach of strengthening

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is here by requested, to appoint an agent to receive the share of the proceeds of the public lands, which were assigned to this State, under the Act of Congress, of September, 1841. Resolved, That a message be sent to the

House of Representatives, requesting their concurrence in the foregoing preamble and resolu-IN THE HOUSE .- Many resolutions were of

fered, and laid over under the rules, among which were the following: By Mr. Middleton, preamble and resolution

that no United States Senator be elected by the Legislature Mr. B. F. Perry, to amend the 46th rule the House.

Mr. Leitner, a resolution allowing to delegates who have attended the Nashville Convention from this State, the pay and mileage of

members of Assembly. Mr. J. B. Perry, declaring that no United States Senator be elected to fill the vacancy our stand are founded upon the honor and the structed and our representatives requested, not see, then, the necessity of defending your territo resume their seats until authorized.

Mr. L. M. Keitt, preamble and resolutions on the only course left them, consistent with safety and honor, and re-affirming and providing means for earrying out the resolutions and mendations of the Nashville Convention.

JENNY LIND gives her first concert in this city on the evening of the 16th December, in the National Theatre, which will be completed on the 10th. Great anxiety is manifested to see and hear the distinguished vocalist. She will, perhaps, have as brilliant condoctrines, believing them to be revolutionary in certs here as in any other city in the Union. A

> The Cleveland Plain Dealer announces the death of Hon. Amos M. Wood, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Ohio. He upon his country. was elected last spring to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Mr. Dickinson.

The Postmaster General's forthcoming Report it is said, will show that the number of letters, which have passed through the various post offices fraternal spirit towards every State and every of the United States, during the year, have been seventy millions which is an increase of fortyment there pervading nearly all classes against the law to provide for the extradition of fugitive slaves, I have little hope left that these guarantees, indispensably necessary to our safety, will be yielded by a majority, flushed with recent viculation of and promulgated. It was through years as the revenue has also increased, so as to leave the Department a surincreased, so as to leave the Department as the le

From the New York Herald,

Important Central American Document Proclamation of the President of the State of San Salvador, to the Salvador an people, to the States of Central America, and to other Nations.

The notes already published, displayed in full the state of the question with Frederick Chat-field, British Consul, the unjust and humiliating pretensions and exigencies of the consulate, and the reason of this government in refusing to submit itself to the degradation of undue satis-

The question which simply was upon a rule of disputed reclamation, has now become a question of honor and of independence for one of the two branches of the government; for, as it is evident, the English consul pretends to arrogate the faculty of nominating his agents in San Salvador, rendering them independent of the jurisdiction of the State, and yet to make them recognized as English functionaries near this same government. His hostile intention, oppressive for this country, refusing all arbiters a peaceable arrangement, and interrupting, h the greatest impoliteness, all communicawith the tion with this government, has been clearly manifested in sending back, without any cause the sealed note sent to him by the Secretary State upon the pending contestations.

At the first glance at the note of the Consul

of San Salvador in the position of yielding, with the greatest degradation, to an outrageous threat, in giving up its rights and its dignity, or of obliging it to resist, so that he may find an occasion to commence hostilities, and to cause, without end, great evils and vexations, to the satisfaction of an ancient resentment of a party. It is easy to perceive the hand of the domi-nant band in Guatemala, in connection with the British Consulate, and using the influence and sympathy of a political party always united with the Consul. The known hatred of this party, and its abhorrence of old date, seeks now au occasion for revenge, in giving a decisive blow to the State of San Salvador, and to put thus the first foot upon the absolute domination of

it is easy seen that the arrangement he proposes

open hostilities. His desire is to put the State

Central America. This aggressive combination of a foreign power, united with the dominant faction in Guatemala, are seeking a pretext. however frivolous, in order to aunihilate the liberty of the country, and impose its exclusive So great was the desire of putting into action this agreement of a double att ek and aggressive

surprise against Salvado , that the least consider eration was not observed, or even palliated by the most common diplomatic forms, and the breaking of the note was effected in such a displeasing manner, without waiting for the indispensable repulse of those humiliating conditions which were brought to the government with an entirely hostile intention.

After the note of the Consul was received, was answered, and the letter given, as the first one, to Senor Isidoras. But Senor Isidoras refused to take it, saying that he did so by order of Senor Chatfield, who wanted to be treated as a Charge d'Affaires, and not merely as a Consul. The superscription was changed in the ministry, by writing "To the Consul of H. B. Majesty in Central America, and Charge d'Affaires near the government of Guatemala;" as Senor Isidoras said that he had already sent away the coarier which brought the note, the Minister despatched it by an extraordinary mail. requesting the administrator of the mails of Guatemala to put it in the hands of the Consul. But the Consul gave it back, saying, "that the

the design to satisfy at once the vain pretensions a subject of Salvador entertains of becoming an employee of England. Such narrow views as those are taken as a pride, in lieu of the importthose are taken as a pride, in lieu of the important object of preserving friendly lations between the two nations, and to avoid a rupture, always fatal to the interests of this country, and to the honor of Great Britain—which latter to the honor of Great Britain—which latter on Wednesday, in his official document, Louis on Wednesday, in his official document, Louis has committed himself to facts and country the Consul places in an attitude of re. Napoleon has committed himself to venge and hostility against a weak and peaceful

he assumes of forcing upon it one of its funetionaries, and much less of snatching from its power one of its subjects, and, by clothing him with official dignity, place him in such a condition that he may with impunity throw upon the government of this country all the outrages which he may wish. To persist in such preten-time has arrived for the consideration of the prin sions, and to declare hostility on this account against a just and peaceful government, merely defending the rights and dignity of the country over which it rules, amounts to declaring, in the face of the world, that the one that takes such steps, completely abandons the part of justice, and shows the most profound disregard for the opinions of civilized men. If there be a simple opinion among them, if there be a simple voice refusing to accept any foreign functionary what. jority. ever, let that one be heard, and that one alone will suffice to decide a dispute founded on so

extravagant a pretension. Nor could the government consent to other stipulations contained in the agreement made public in the Union, on the 12th of November previous; and the decree of the 13th of April, of the same year, as well as the note despatched to his honor the Consul, express the plausible and cogent reasons it had to refuse its

approbation. STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA!-PEOPLE OF SAN SALVADOR !- You see the position of this Government, the systematic aggressions of His population of 12,866,020, with an area of 849,314 Honor the Consul, combined with the ever hostile power of Guatemala, to wage an unjust war, founded on vain pretences, against the State which has now placed itself at the head of the Central American Union, the object of their odium and common aversions. Our cause and now existing-that our present senator be in. rights of the various nations of America. You tory, your existence, the liberty of yourselves

and your children. These I wil defend at the the subject of our Federal relations, declaring cost of my life, in spite of the accustomed arrothat a secession by the Southern States, was gance of His Honor the Consul. I have more than once given proofs of a prudent and conciliatory spirit, by taking all the steps I have thought recom- proper to the obtaining of an honorable, reasonable, and equitable arrangement; the only result, however, has been to bring upon Salvador new outrages, new oppressions, and new aggressions. The time has come when we must show to the world the situation in which we find ourselves; we are to learn if the efforts that have been made by us, and by this great and heroic people, are to prove vain and fruitless; we are to learn whether independence be a possible truth, or an intangible illusion; if, in fine, the consoling hope of seeing a common country rise their character, and leading to the overthrow of universal desire is expressed to hear her almost forward and glorious by the efforts of her children, has vanished before the blasting breath of internal faction allied to foreign hate. But I feel confident every Salvadorian, who loves truly Central America, must feel his heart throb with indignation at the sight of the outrages made

> People of Central America! I have thought it a part of my duty to make you aware of the line of conduct followed by the Consulate of Great Britain, in its intercourse with us; this conduct could not, consistently with our dignity. be met with more freedom and reserve. I shall be happy, if it meets with your prudence or ap-

(Signed) DOROTEO VASCONZELOS. SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 3, 1850.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, P. M. GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK-EPISCOPAL CON-VENTION.—The extensive distillery of Messrs. Lawrence, situated in Twenty-sixth street, was

totally consumed by fire last night. There were twenty thousand bushels of barley in the establishment at the time, all of which, together with other valuable property belonging to the concern, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

The Episcopal Convention which was in session here has adjourned, sine die, without being able to elect a Bishop.

THE GREAT LEGACY-There seems to be some difficulty in determining who the fortunate individual is to whom Col. Daniels, the gentleman recently deceased in England, bequeathed the handsome sum of \$2,000,000, for kindness to him when sick at the Tontine, in New Haven. Two claiments have already appeared-one Six Huntingdon Young, and the other a Dr. Uhl-

horn.
The Boston Atlas, in noticing Mr. Young's card, in which he claims to be the legatee, says that he occupied "the store below the Tontine, in New Haven, from the time it was completed in 1833, till 1841.-Col. Daniels was in Haven between the years 1833 and 1837, and was a frequent visitor at Mr. Young's. Dr. Uhl-horn was in New Orleans during Col. Daniel's visit, and probably never knew or saw him. Mr. Young took Dr. Uhlborn into partnership in 1839, and the partnership was dissolved in 1840. Mr. Young, we understand, well rememis neither just nor reasonable, and conducts to bers Col, Daniels, and, though in some doubt as to the probability of so large a bequest, has none as to his being the identical person referred to in the forgoing extract. Mr. Young was formerly a member of the Boston Board of Bro-

## Further News by the Europa. ENGLAND.

Mr. D'Israeli has published a manifesto accus ing the whigs of countenancing in Ireland the pol-icy on the part of Rome, which they now find it convenient to denounce. In England, one of the convenient to denounce. In England, one of the new Catholic Bishops, in a pastoral charge, goes further than this, and states broadly that the new hierarchy was arranged with the express sanction of the government; and Cardinal Wiseman, who has arrived in London, is also said to have declared that the whole scheme was submitted to be approved by the cabinet some time ago. The No Popery cry never assumed, it is said, any ap-proach to its present vehemence, though the excitement appears confined almost exclusively to the middle classes.

The board of trade returns for the month of Oc-

tober show a considerable increase in the matter of export, as compared with two previous years, especially in cotton, linen, woolens and silks. It is proposed to apply to Parliament at the approaching session, to introduce clauses into the Liverpool dock bill, with a view to the addition of poor rates. Should the application be successful, the American trade, which forms the great staple

of the port, would most materially suffer. The Lord Mayor's recent annual public dinner was marked by unusual brilliancy. The Hon. Abbot Lawrence was present and made a speech which is characterized by the papers as earnest, eloquent, truthful and impassioned, and is said to have been in fine taste throughout.

PRANCE.
The Legislative Assembly has re-assembled The President's speech is the absorbing topic. It is highly approved of by the public and the papers generally. The opinion seems to gain ground that an army of observation will be stationed in the departments near the northeastern frontier. Thirty thousand men are spoken of for the Mor-selle alone, to be enabled to meet any emergency that may arise. At the last council of Ministers on the despatches from Germany, it was unani-mously decided that the ministers of France at the Court of Austria and Berlin should be instructreason why he did not receive it was, because it was not brought to him by Senor Isidoras, English Vice Consul in this State."

From such frivolous pretexts as the above, it
is easy to perceive an intention to act upon a capricious and unwarranted line of conduct, and
the design to satisfy at once the vain pretensions against the right of Austria and Prussia the way to convulsion in Europe, for interests which are either personal or too slight not to make it incumbent on them to offer mutual concession

The government of Salvador has always movement which, failing in its intent, would placed before the public the reasons which for-bid its yielding to the English Consul the right professes his obedience to the law and the constitution. France, he says, is now in an excellent condition; the industry of the country is in trade and manufactories, and its contentedness implied in the absence of any significant agitation.

The President dwells on the condition of the fi nances, the state of the army and navy, and the nature of foreign relations, and hence infers that the

ciples of free trade. While England is alarmed at the introduction of one Cardinal, France rejoices at the elevation of three Frenchmen to that honor. For himself, Louis Napoleon disclaims personal ambition, and invites the Assembly to aid him in consolidating the constitution.—The message is a very satisfactory one. The President promises to conform to

the will of the people.

There were about 600 members present at the among public individuals that denies the sover-eignity of an independent people, the right of President of the Chambers by a considerable ma-

> CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES .- In 1790 the Union consisted of seventeen States, with a pop-lation of 4,929,827, and 451,424 square miles land, or 9 persons to a square mile.
>
> In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,305,040, and an area of 572,024 sq

> miles, or 8 persons to a square mile.
>
> In 1810 there were twenty four States, with a population of 7,239,414, and an area of 782,544 square miles, or 9 persons to a square mile.
>
> In 1820 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 3,738,191, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or 10 person to a square mile.

In 1830 there were twenty-seven States, with quare miles, or 13 persons to a square mile. In 1840 there were twenty-nine States, with a population of 17,068,666, with an area of 1,107,344

square miles, or 14 persons to the square mile. We have now 31 States, containing a population estimate) of 21,686,000, and an 1,913,125 square miles, or 12 persons to the square Smithsonian Lectures.

The Lectures for this Session, will begin

with the continuation of Professor H. D. Rogers course on Geology, on Wednesday, 4th instant, at 71 o'clock, p. m.
A plank walk has been constructed from the

west end of the Smithsonian building to the brick pavement on 12th street. Persons approaching from this direction, can enter the building through dec 2-d3t General Banking & Exchange Business

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into co-partner

ship for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, un-der the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS, & CO. All business entrusted to them will tness and fidelity.
WILLIAM SELDEN,

Late Treasurer of the U. S. Of Alexandria, Firginia.
R. W. LATHAM, Of the City of Washington. L. B. BAYNE,

Nov. 25-1wk

A CARD. THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that

Mrs. JAMES DURHAM has taken the
house in Green's Rove, Capitol Hill, formerly occupied Mrs. Spriggs, which she has fitted up in a
comfortable and sumptuous manner, for strangers
and members and their families during the ensuing

ession of Congress.

Mrs. D. flatters herself that all the conveniences and luxuries of a home, have been secured for the benefit of those who may favor her with their pa-

tronage; and neither pains nor expense have de-terred her from exerting herself solely for the com-fort of her boarders. Before applying elsewhere, please give her